AN ORDINANCE No. 2018-004

To authorize the Chief Administrative Officer to accept funds in the amount of $112,397.00 from the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services and to appropriate the increase to the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 Special Fund Budget by increasing estimated revenues and the amount appropriated to the Department of Police by $112,397.00 for the purpose of supporting the RichmondACTION Smart Policing Program Development project.

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Patron – Mayor Stoney

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Approved as to form and legality
by the City Attorney

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PUBLIC HEARING: JAN 22, 2018 AT 6 P.M.

THE CITY OF RICHMOND HEREBY ORDAINS:

§ 1.   That the Chief Administrative Officer, for and on behalf of the City of Richmond, is authorized to accept funds in the amount of $112,397.00 from the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services for the purpose of supporting the RichmondACTION Smart Policing Program Development project.

§ 2.   That the funds received are hereby appropriated to the Special Fund Budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2017, and ending June 30, 2018, by increasing estimated revenues by $112,397.00, increasing the amount appropriated for expenditures by $112,397.00 and allotting

AYES:	9	NOES:	0	ABSTAIN:	

ADOPTED:	JAN 22 2018	REJECTED:		STRICKEN:	

to the Department of Police the sum of $112,397.00 for the purpose of supporting the RichmondACTION Smart Policing Program Development project.

§ 3.   This ordinance shall be in force and effect upon adoption.

CITY OF RICHMOND
INTRACITY CORRESPONDENCE

O&R REQUEST

DATE: December 12, 2017

EDITION: 1

TO: The Honorable Members of City Council

THROUGH: The Honorable Levar M. Stoney, Mayor

THROUGH: Selena Cuffee-Glenn, Chief Administrative Officer

THROUGH: Lenora Reid, DCAO Finance and Administration

THROUGH: John B. Wack, Director of Finance

THROUGH: Jay A. Brown, Ph.D., Director of Budget and Strategic Planning

FROM: Alfred Durham, Chief of Police

RE: Acceptance of grant funds to support the RichmondACTION project.

ORD. OR RES. No. _____

PURPOSE: To authorize the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) to amend the FY2018 Special Fund Budget by accepting $124,886 from the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) of which $12,489 will be matched by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) and appropriating the same to the Richmond Police Department Special Fund Budget for the purpose of supporting the RichmondACTION project.

REASON: Grant funds are requested to support the RichmondACTION project. The RichmondACTION project utilizes risk-based policing to address an increase in crime and improve community relations by using cost-effective, evidence based methods. RichmondACTION will use the Risk Terrain Model (RTM), a spatial, risk terrain modeling tool that identifies the risks that come from features of a landscape and model how they co-locate to create unique behavior settings for crime. RTM will be a new tool for crime mapping that will advance the crime risk narrative and help the Richmond Police Department (RPD), Office of the Attorney General, and other stakeholders develop strategies and tactics for actions that mitigate environmental attractors of criminal behavior to reduce crime.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that this funding is accepted and appropriated to the Richmond Police Department FY 2018 Special Fund Budget for the RichmondACTION project.

BACKGROUND: The goal of RichmondACTION is to use technology, intelligence, and data in innovative ways that will enable RPD and the OAG to focus resources on the people and places associated with high concentrations of criminal behavior and crime. Our measurable objectives are to decrease aggravated assaults by 5% in the Risk Terrain Model (TRM) targeted areas after one year of full implementation; and to decrease gun-related homicides by 10% in RTM targeted areas after one year of full implementation.

The reason this intervention will address the problems of crimes rates, community relations, and the cost of high arrest rates is because the evidence based intervention focuses on geography rather than people. The crime data currently shows where incidents cluster, but does not explain the why. Too often people focus on hotspots without giving equal consideration to the spatial attributes that make these areas opportunistic in the first place. While there are social, situational, political, cultural, and other factors related to the variety of crime outcomes, there is also a spatial component. Risk Terrain Modeling coupled with evidence based resources such as Directed Patrol, Operating Peacekeeper (Midnight Basketball), Focused Deterrence, and elements of the Gang Reduction Program will improve the spatial conditions of the community and prevent crime.

FISCAL IMPACT / COST: These funds will increase the FY18 Special Funds Budget

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS: The addition of these funds ($124,886) will allow the Richmond Police Department an opportunity to financially support innovative ways to focus resources on the people and places associated with high concentrations of criminal behavior.

BUDGET AMENDMENT NECESSARY: Yes. This request amends the FY18 Special Fund Budget.

REVENUE TO CITY: The City of Richmond will add $124,886 to the FY18 Special Funds Budget.

DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon Adoption

REQUESTED INTRODUCTION DATE: January 2018

CITY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEARING DATE: January 2018

REQUESTED AGENDA: Consent Agenda

RECOMMENDED COUNCIL COMMITTEE: Public Safety and City Council Committee

CONSIDERATION BY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES: None.

AFFECTED AGENCIES: Department of Finance, Department of Budget and Strategic Planning and the Richmond Police Department

RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING ORD. OR RES.: Amends the FY18 Special Fund Budget Ordinance 2017-037

REQUIRED CHANGES TO WORK PROGRAM(S): None.

ATTACHMENTS: City of Richmond, Virginia Annual Fiscal Plan 2018 – RichmondACTION grant proposal and budget/budget narrative

STAFF:
Alfred Durham, Chief of Police, Alfred.Durham@richmondgov.com
William B. Friday, Deputy Director I, Richmond Police Department, William.Friday@richmondgov.com
Matthew E. Peanort, Program Manager, Matthew.Peanort@richmondgov.com
GiTonya L. Parker, Grants Manager, 804.646.7648, GiTonya.Parker@richmondgov.com

Department of Criminal Justice Services

1100 Bank Street, 12th Floor, Richmond, VA 23219

Statement of Grant Award/Acceptance

Subgrantee: Richmond City	**Date:** October 06, 2017
Grant Period:	**Grant Number:**
From: 10/01/2017 **Through:** 09/30/2018	18-A4234AD15

Project Director	Project Administrator	Finance Officer
Chief Alfred Durham	Ms. Selena Cuffee-Glenn	Mr. John Wack
Chief of Police	Chief Administrative Officer	Director of Finance
Richmond Police Department	City of Richmond	City of Richmond
200 West Grace Street	900 East Broad Street, Rm 201	900 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23220-5018	Richmond, VA 23219-1907	Richmond, VA 23219-1907
Phone: (804) 646-7131	Phone: (804) 646-7978	Phone: (804) 646-5776
Email: alfred.durham@richmondgov.com	Email: Selena.Cuffee-Glenn@richmondgo	Email: John.Wack@richmondgov.com

Grant Award Budget
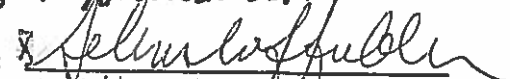
Budget Categories	DCJS Funds Federal	General	Special	Local	TOTALS
Travel	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Supplies/Other	$28,800	$0	$0	$3,200	$32,000
Personnel	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Indirect Cost	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Equipment	$18,900	$0	$0	$2,100	$21,000
Consultant	$64,697	$0	$0	$7,189	$71,886
Totals	$112,397	$0	$0	$12,489	$124,886

This grant is subject to all rules, regulations, and criteria included in the grant guidelines and the special conditions attached thereto.

Francine C. Ecker, Director

The undersigned, having received the Statement of Grant Award/Acceptance and the Conditions attached thereto, does hereby accept this grant and agree to the conditions pertaining thereto, this 28 day of November 2017

Signature: X _____

Title: Chief Administrative Officer

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Criminal Justice Services

October 6, 2017

Ms. Selena Cuffee-Glenn
Chief Administrative Officer
City of Richmond
900 East Broad Street, Rm 201
Richmond, VA 23219-1907

Title: Byrne/JAG - Smart Policing Program Development

Dear Ms. Cuffee-Glenn:

I am pleased to advise you that grant number 18-A4234AD15 for the above-referenced grant program has been approved for the amount of $112,397 in Federal Funds and $12,489 in Locality Match for a total award of $124,886.

Enclosed you will find a Statement of Grant Award and a Statement of Grant Award Special Conditions. To indicate your acceptance of the award and conditions, please sign the award acceptance and return it to Janice Waddy, Grants Administrator, at the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). Please review the conditions carefully; as some require action on your part before we will disburse grant funds.

Also, enclosed are the Post Award Instructions and Reporting Requirements. Please refer to and read this information carefully as it contains details on processing financial and progress reports, as well as requesting awarded funds. *Remember all financial and progress reports, budget amendment requests and request for funds must be processed through our online Grants Management Information System (GMIS).*

We appreciate your interest in this grant program and will be happy to assist you in any way we can to assure your project's success. If you have any questions, please call Patrick Harris (804) 786-5367.

Sincerely,

Francine C. Ecker
Director

Enclosures

cc: Chief Alfred Durham, Chief of Police
     Mr. John Wack, Director of Finance
     Mr. Patrick Harris, DCJS Monitor

Criminal Justice Services Board • Committee on Training • Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Prevention
Advisory Committee to the Court Appointed Special Advocate and Children's Justice Act Programs
Advisory Committee on Sexual and Domestic Violence • Private Security Services Advisory Board

www.dcjs.virginia.gov

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Criminal Justice Services

NOTICE

To: Grants Project Administrator

From: Janice Waddy, DCJS Grants Administrator

Re: Post Award Instructions and Reporting Requirements
         PLEASE READ VERY CAREFULLY.

☐ *GRANT AWARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS:*
Please review your Award and Special Conditions very carefully. *Pay attention to the last Special Condition(s) listed. These Special Condition(s) may require additional documentation from you before grant funds can be released.* Sign and date the grant award acceptance and submit any Special Condition documentation by email or mail to:

Office of Grants Management
Attention: Janice Waddy
Dept. of Criminal Justice Services
1100 Bank Street, 12th Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219
grantsmgmt@dcjs.virginia.gov

☐ *REPORTING REQUIREMENTS*
By accepting the accompanying grant award, you are agreeing to submit on-line quarterly progress and financial reports for this grant throughout the grant period, as well as final reports to close the grant. No eligible current recipient of funding will be considered for continuation funding if, as of the continuation application due date, any of the required Financial and Progress reports for the current grant are more than thirty (30) days overdue. For good cause, submitted in writing by the grant recipient, DCJS may waive this provision.

Financial reports and *progress reports** are due no later than the close of business on the 12th working day after the end of the quarter *(*except Pre- and Post-Incarceration Services reports which are due by the last working day of the end of the following month). Also, V-STOP progress reports are submitted on a semi-annual schedule 12th working day after 6/30 and 12/31 quarters.)* Reports are required even if no expenditures have occurred during the quarter. Requests for Funds will not be honored from grant recipients who do not fulfill this reporting obligation. A schedule of due dates is also attached for your reference.

❑ *PROGRESS REPORTS*
Refer to our website: http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/ for submitting progress reports through the online Grants Management Information System (GMIS). In order to use this web-based system, if you have not previously done so, you must obtain a user name and password set up by your Finance Officer, whose name and contact information is listed on the attached Statement of Grant Award/Acceptance. *Paper copies of progress reports are no longer accepted. You are required to use the online system to submit your progress reports.*

❑ *FINANCIAL REPORTS*
Refer to our website for submitting financial reports through the online Grants Management Information System (GMIS). In order to use this web-based system, if you have not previously done so, you must obtain a user name and password set up by your Finance Officer, whose name and contact information is listed on the attached Statement of Grant Award/Acceptance. *Paper copies of financial reports are no longer accepted. You are required to use the online system in reporting your expenditures.* The address is: http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/grantsAdministration/gmis/index.cfm?menuLevel=4

❑ *REQUESTING GRANT FUNDS*
Refer to our website for requesting funds through the Grants Management Information System (GMIS). In order to use this web-based system, if you have not previously done so, you must obtain a user name and password set up by your Finance Officer, whose name and contact information is listed on the attached Statement of Grant Award/Acceptance.
*Please note, you can access this system using the same password assigned for the online financial reporting system. *Paper copies of request for funds are no longer accepted. You are required to use the online system for requesting funds.*

❑ *BUDGET AMENDMENTS*
Budgets can be amended in most DCJS grant programs with prior approval. Please review your special conditions carefully to determine the requirements and procedures for amending budgets. Refer to our website for the online Grants Management Information System.
*Please note again that you can access this system using the same password assigned for the online financial reporting system.
Paper copies of budget amendments are no longer accepted. You are required to use the online system for submitting budget amendments.

If you have any questions, please contact Virginia Sneed at (804) 786-5491 or by e-mail at virginia.sneed@dcjs.virginia.gov.

PROJECTED DUE DATES
FINANCIAL & PROGRESS REPORTS

Reports are due by the <u>12th working day</u> following the close of the quarter covered in the report.

Financial reports are required even if no expenditures have occurred.

QUARTER ENDING	DUE DATE
9/30/2017	10/18/2017
12/31/2017	1/22/2018
3/31/2018	4/17/2018
6/30/2018	7/18/2018
9/30/2018	10/17/2018
12/31/2018	1/17/2019

Please contact the appropriate DCJS staff person if you need assistance with the following:

- <u>Financial Reports and Request for Funds</u> – DCJS Fiscal Services Manager, Bill Dodd, at 804/371-0638 or bill.dodd@dcjs.virginia.gov
- <u>GMIS</u> – Complete and send an email to grantsweb@dcjs.virginia.gov citing the error message received, to request assistance from the GMIS IT Specialist, DeAndrea Williams.
- <u>Progress Reports and Other Requests</u> – your assigned DCJS Grant Program Monitor.

general programs 6/17

STATEMENT OF GRANT AWARD SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Department of Criminal Justice Services
1100 Bank Street, 12ᵗʰ Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219

| Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program |
| Federal Catalog Number: 16.738 |

Subgrantee: Richmond	
	Grant Number: 18-A4234AD15
Title: Smart Policing Program Development	Date: October 6, 2017

The following conditions are attached to and made a part of this grant award:

1. Where the Statement of Grant Award reflects a required match contribution by the grant recipient, the recipient agrees, by accepting the award, to provide the match as shown in non-federal match.

2. By signing the Statement of Grant Award/Acceptance, the grant recipient agrees:

   - to use the grant funds to carry out the activities described in the grant application, as modified by the terms and conditions attached to this award or by subsequent amendments approved by DCJS;
   - to adhere to the approved budget contained in this award and amendments made to it in accord with these terms and conditions;
   - and to comply with all terms, conditions and assurances either attached to this award or submitted with the grant application.

3. By accepting this grant, the recipient assures that funds made available through it will not be used to replace state or local funds that would, in the absence of this grant, be made available for the same purposes.

4. Within 60 days of the starting date of the grant, the subgrantee must initiate the project funded. If not, the subgrantee must report to the DCJS, by letter, the steps taken to initiate the project, the reasons for the delay, and the expected starting date. If the project is not operational within 90 days of the start date, the subgrantee must obtain approval in writing from the DCJS for a new implementation date or the DCJS may cancel and terminate the project and redistribute the funds.

5. The subgrantee agrees to submit such reports as requested by DCJS on forms provided by DCJS. Funds from this grant will not be disbursed, if any of the required Financial or Progress reports are overdue by more than 30 days unless you can show good cause for missing the reporting deadline.

6. Grant funds are usually disbursed quarterly. Grant state and local match funds are expended and/or obligated during the grant period. All legal obligations must be liquidated no later than 90 days after the end of the grant period. All requests for reimbursement must be completed within 90 days after the end of the grant. The grant recipient agrees to submit to the DCJS a final grant financial report and return all unexpended grant funds that were received within 90-days after the end of the grant.

7. Budget Amendment Requests must be submitted through GMIS by the Project Director, Program Administrator, or Finance Officer. This Budget Amendment form must be accompanied with a narrative. No more than two such amendments will be permitted during the grant period. The deadline for all budget amendments to be submitted will be 45 days prior to the end of the grant year.

8. Acceptance of this grant award by the local government applicant constitutes its agreement that it assumes full responsibility for the management of all aspects of the grant and the activities funded by the grant, including assuring proper fiscal management of and accounting for grant funds; assuring that personnel paid with grant funds are hired, supervised and evaluated in accord with the local government's established employment and personnel policies; and

assuring that all terms, conditions and assurances—those submitted with the grant application, and those issued with this award—are complied with.

   a. By signing the Statement of Grant Award/Acceptance, the grantee agrees to comply with all terms, conditions, certifications and assurances that are attached to and made part of this grant award.

   b. The Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements (2 pages) can be downloaded from the DCJS website at http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/forms/grants/usdoj.doc.

   c. The General Grant Conditions and Assurances, Attachment A (5 pages) can be downloaded at http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/forms/grants/attachmentA.doc.

9. Any delegation of responsibility for carrying out grant-funded activities to an office or department not a part of the local government must be pursuant to a written memorandum of understanding by which the implementing office or department agrees to comply with all applicable grant terms, conditions and assurances. Any such delegation notwithstanding, the applicant acknowledges by its acceptance of the award its ultimate responsibility for compliance with all terms, conditions and assurances of the grant award.

10. The grantee agrees to comply with the Virginia Public Procurement Act http://eva.virginia.gov/pages/eva-vppa.htm. Procurement transactions, whether negotiated or advertised and without regard to dollar value, shall be conducted in a manner so as to provide maximum open and free competition. An exemption to this regulation requires the prior approval of the DCJS and is only given in unusual circumstances. Any request for exemption must be submitted in writing to the DCJS. Permission to make sole source procurements must be obtained from DCJS in advance.

11. The grantee may follow their own established travel rates if they have an established travel policy. If a grantee does not have an established policy, then they must adhere to state travel policy. The state allows reimbursement for actual reasonable expenses. For future reference please refer to the following IRS website for the most current mileage rate: http://www.irs.gov/taxpros/article/0,,id=156624,00.html: Transportation costs for air and rail must be at coach rates.

12. Project Income: Any funds generated as a direct result of DCJS grant-funded projects are deemed project income. Project income must be reported on the Subgrantee Financial Report for Project Income provided by DCJS. Instructions for the Project Income form can be downloaded at: http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/forms/grants/subgrantProjectIncomeInstructions.doc. The Project Income form can also be downloaded from the DCJS website at: http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/forms/grants/subgrantProjectIncome.xls. Examples of project income might include service fees; client fees; usage or rental fees; sales of materials; income received from sale of seized and forfeited assets (cash, personal or real property included).

13. The grantee agrees to comply with all federal and state confidentiality requirements. All grantees receiving funds to conduct research or statistical activities that involve collecting data identifiable to a private person should submit a Privacy Certificate, when required, in accordance with the requirements of 28 CFR Part 22. This requirement can be downloaded at: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=484ad202fefda843f58e860eebaa85b&node=28:1.0.1.1.23&rgn=div5#28:1.0.1.1.23.0.4.6.

14. The grantee agrees to comply with the Department of Justice's requirements of 28CFR part 46 – Protection of Human Subjects. These federal requirements can be downloaded at: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=484ad202fefda5843f53e860eebaa85b&node=28:2.0.1.1.4&rgn=div5.

15. The recipient agrees to assist the Department of Justice in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other related federal environmental impact analyses requirements in the use of these grant funds. Accordingly, prior to obligating grant funds, the grantee agrees to first determine if any of the following activities will be related to the use of the grant funds. Recipient understands that this special condition applies to its following new activities whether or not they are being specifically funded with these grant funds. That is, as long as the activity is being conducted by the recipient, subrecipient, or any third party and the activity needs to be undertaken in order to use these grant funds, this special condition must first be met. The activities covered by this special condition are:

   a. New construction;

   b. Minor renovation or remodeling of a property either (i) listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or (ii) located within a 100-year flood plain;

   c. A renovation, lease, or any other proposed use of a building or facility that will either (i) result in a change in its basic prior use or (ii) significantly change its size; and

d. Implementation of a new program involving the use of chemicals other than chemicals that are (i) purchased as an incidental component of a funded activity and (ii) traditionally used, for example, in office, household, recreational, or education environments.

16. The subgrantee agrees that it and all its contractors will comply with the following federal civil rights laws as applicable:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in the delivery of services (42 U.S.C. § 2000d), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart C;
- The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex in the delivery of services and employment practices (42 U.S.C. § 3789d(c)(1)), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart D;
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the delivery of services and employment practices (29 U.S.C. § 794), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart G;
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the delivery of services and employment practices (42 U.S.C. § 12132), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 35;
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities (20 U.S.C. § 1681), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 54;
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age in the delivery of services (42 U.S.C. § 6102), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart I; and
- The DOJ regulations on the Equal Treatment for Faith-Based Organizations, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion in the delivery of services and prohibit organizations from using DOJ funding for inherently religious activities (28 C.F.R. Part 38).
- The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, which prohibits discrimination in both employment and the delivery of services or benefits based on race, color, national origin, religion, and sex in JJDPA-funded programs or activities (42 U.S.C. § 5672(b)).
- Section 1407 of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), as amended, which prohibits discrimination in both employment and the delivery of services or benefits on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, and disability in VOCA-funded programs or activities. (42 U.S.C. § 10604).
- The grantee agrees to meet the civil rights training requirements through viewing the online training modules offered through the Office on Civil Rights at http://ojp.gov/about/ocr/ocr-training-videos/video-ocr-training.htm. The grantee must review these training modules at least once per grant cycle and must view the civil rights overview, standard assurances modules, and the module on the obligations to provide services to limited English proficient (LEP) individuals.

17. The subgrantee agrees that in the event a Federal or State court or Federal or State administrative agency makes a finding of discrimination after a due process hearing on the grounds of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or disability against a recipient of funds, the recipient will forward a copy of the finding to the Office for Civil Rights, Office of Justice Programs.

18. Scheduled Audit - The grantee agrees to forward a copy of the scheduled audit of this grant award. Please forward to DCJS – Attention: FINANCE.

19. Prior to DCJS disbursing funds, the Grantee must comply with the following special conditions:

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

BYRNE/JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT SOLICITATION

Issued:

June 27, 2017

Due:

August 11, 2017

www.dcjs.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

BYRNE/JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT SOLICITATION

Implementation of Data-Driven and Evidence-based Programs and Practices

The Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) is offering grant funds available to Virginia from the federal Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program. Localities and state agencies are invited to apply for funds to implement data-driven and evidence-based criminal justice programs or practices in one or more of the program areas described in these guidelines. Applicants will need to ensure that the practices and/or programs they propose are appropriate for their target populations and can be implemented with fidelity.

1. Smart Policing Practices and Programs

DCJS invites local units of government to submit grant applications supporting the implementation of Smart Policing programs and practices. Smart Policing programs build upon analysis-driven, evidence-based policing by encouraging local agencies to develop effective, economical, and innovative responses to crime within their jurisdictions. Successful applicants will implement evidence-based interventions to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their agencies' processes and procedures and establish sustainable partnerships with researchers to evaluate their effectiveness.

Data-driven and evidence-based programs invest in the development of practitioner-researcher partnerships that use data, evidence, and innovation to create effective, economical strategies and interventions. This approach enables jurisdictions to understand the full nature and extent of the crime challenges they face and to target resources to the highest priorities. This approach also represents a strategic path that brings more "science" into criminal justice operations by leveraging innovative applications of analysis, technology, and evidence-based practices with the goal of improving performance and effectiveness while containing costs.

Applicants should address one of the following:

- Establish and/or expand evidence-based programming to increase their ability to effectively and sustainably prevent and respond to crime.
- Establish sustainable research partnerships that are integrated into the strategic and tactical operations of the applicant agencies.
- Foster effective and consistent collaborations within the applicant agencies themselves, with external agencies, and with the communities they serve to increase public safety.
- Use technology, intelligence, and data in innovative ways that enable law enforcement agencies to focus resources on the people and places associated with high concentrations of criminal behavior and crime.

Grant applications must include data relevant to the proposed projects and must cite data sources. For proposed projects that seek to replicate an existing model program applicants should describe the program, its fit to the target population, and the national database or other source of the model. Examples of nationally recognized program databases include Crime Solutions www.crimesolutions.gov, the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse of the Education Institute

of Sciences https://whatworks.csgjusticecenter.org, and the Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development website www.blueprintsprograms.com. Only programs or practices proven effective or having the strongest research support will be considered for funding. Programs or practices must have been rated at least "Promising" at Crime Solutions, have been found to have at least "Modest Beneficial Evidence" of effectiveness at the Clearinghouse, or have been rated at least "Promising" at Blueprints for Violence Prevention.

We anticipate the maximum of each grant award made under this section including local match will be $125,000. We anticipate making four (4) awards for Smart Policing Practices and Programs.

DCJS Staff Contacts:

Albert Stokes: 804-225-2091; albert.stokes@dcjs.virginia.gov

Janice Waddy: 804-786-4011; Janice.waddy@dcjs.virginia.gov

2. Homicide Reduction Through a Multidisciplinary and Multiagency Approach

DCJS invites grant proposals from local units of government to fund homicide reduction strategies that use a multidisciplinary and multiagency review process.

The Homicide Review Team process attempts to reduce homicides and nonfatal shootings through a multilevel, multidisciplinary, and multiagency review process. The goals of the team are to establish and support homicide prevention and intervention strategies using strategic problem analysis.

The team should provide a unique forum for addressing violence and consist of law enforcement and other criminal justice professionals, and community service providers, who meet regularly to exchange information regarding the locality's homicides and other violent crimes. The team's purpose should be to identify methods of prevention from both public health and criminal justice perspectives. The team should make recommendations based on trends identified through the case review process. These recommendations can range from micro-level strategies and tactics to macro-level policy changes.

Program Components

The Homicide Reduction Team will better understand the nature of homicides through strategic problem analysis, use the analysis to develop innovative responses to the problem, and focus limited enforcement and intervention activities on risks that contributed to homicide.

The multi-tiered intervention strategy should have four levels, each involving participation by a different set of agencies and stakeholders. The levels of intervention reviews are:

- *Real-Time Review*: The local law enforcement agency responds to each homicide that occurs in the intervention districts by immediate response, investigation, increased patrols, and apprehension of identified suspects. Social services agencies are then notified within 48 hours of the incident and provide immediate crisis intervention, case management, mentoring, emotional support, mental health counseling, and home-based health care to victims' families.
- *Criminal Justice Review*: The criminal justice review involves a monthly assessment of each homicide. Groups that may take part in this review include the community–police liaison, area officers, and members of the violent crimes, gang crimes, homicide, and vice units. Others can include the Commonwealths' Attorney, schools, the housing authority, state and federal law enforcement partners.
- *Community Service Provider Review*: The community service provider review incorporates insights from various community members based on the perspectives of the organizations they represent. Meetings are designed to look at closed cases and incidents and to determine what community-level factors contributed to the crime. This information is then used in the criminal justice review to raise awareness and assist in handling current cases and establishing preventive community resources.
- *Community Review*: The fourth and final component of the review process is the community review meetings. These are designed to educate the community about the nature of homicides and shootings in the intervention areas. This part of the process also is intended to attract interest from other community members and stakeholders.

Grant applications must include data relevant to the proposed project and must cite data sources. For proposed projects that seek to replicate an existing model program applicants should describe the program, its fit to the target population, and the national database or other source. Examples of nationally recognized program databases include Crime Solutions www.crimesolutions.gov

We anticipate the maximum of each grant award made under this section including local match will be $125,000. We anticipate making four (4) awards in the Homicide Reduction Through a Multidisciplinary and Multiagency Approach section of the solicitation.

DCJS Staff Contacts:

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3. Naloxone for Law Enforcement Agencies

The Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) invites local units of government and state agencies to apply for grant funds to purchase **Naloxone** to combat the rise in overdose of opioids and reduce the number of prescription drug/opioid overdose-related deaths. These grants are intended to provide law enforcement with the knowledge and tools to reverse overdoses in the field and thus reduce the time between when an overdose victim is discovered and when he or she receives lifesaving assistance. When administered, Naloxone (marketed in the past under the trade name Narcan) restores respiration within two to five minutes, and may prevent brain injury and death. Naloxone works on overdoses caused by opioids, which include prescription painkillers and street drugs such as heroin. Naloxone has no potential for abuse. (www.bjatraining.org/tools/naloxone/Naloxone-Background)

Naloxone is a prescription medication, but it is not a controlled substance. This means authorization is not needed to allow possession and administration of the drug by first responders. Law enforcement officers as defined in § 9.1-101 and firefighters who have completed a training program may also possess and administer naloxone in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health.

Naloxone-Acquisition Grant Awards will not exceed $10,000.00 per locality. Applications requesting more than this amount will not be considered.

Priority will be given to localities with limited first responder resources and medical facilities.

Applicants are encouraged to visit the following links for information concerning Naloxone.

- Bureau of Justice (BJA) National Training and Technical Assistance center website on Naloxone. Law Enforcement Naloxone Tool kit: www.bjatraining.org/tools/naloxone/Naloxone-Background

- Law Enforcement and Naloxone Utilization in the United States: www.bjatraining.org/naloxone/law-enforcement-and-naloxone-utilization-united-states

Applicants must include in their proposals:

- a statement of the locality's commitment to obtaining training for its law enforcement officers on the administration of Naloxone, or evidence that the training has already been provided;

- the applicable policy/protocol governing the use of the drug, or a commitment to develop a policy prior to deploying/using the drug;

- funding for acquiring the drug that is commensurate with the documented severity of the jurisdiction's overdose problem, as reflected in overdose-related calls for service and deaths due to overdoses; and

- competitive applicants will include the following information in order to demonstrate need:
  - response time to calls for service for the law enforcement agency and emergency services;
  - evidence of a current policy governing the use and storage of naloxone or a commitment to develop a policy;
  - number of law enforcement officers on duty during a 24-hour period.

Protocol for Dispensing to Law Enforcement Officers:
A pharmacy, wholesale distributor, third party logistics provider, or manufacturer may distribute naloxone via invoice to designated law enforcement officers who have successfully completed a training program developed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS). Training must be conducted in accordance with policies and procedures of the law enforcement agency. For more information please go to: www.dbhds.virginia.gov/individuals-and-families/substance-abuse/revive *(scroll down to Training Resources)*. Questions regarding DBHDS training may be directed to Diane Oehl, (804) 371-4616, diane.oehl@dbhds.virginia.gov.

Please utilize the following links to access additional resources on Naloxone.

1. Bureau of Justice National Training and Technical Assistance Center website. Law Enforcement Naloxone Tool kit:
www.bjatraining.org/tools/naloxone/Naloxone-Background

2. Law Enforcement and Naloxone Utilization in the United States:
www.bjatraining.org/naloxone/law-enforcement-and-naloxone-utilization-united-states

3. To purchase Naloxone from a state agent:
Adapt Pharma http://adaptpharma.com

4. Narcan Nasal Spray direct purchase:
www.narcannasalspray.com

Eligibility:
Only state and local law enforcement agencies employing certified law enforcement officers may use funds awarded through these grants. **Grants will be prioritized based on officer response time and the overdose rate within individual region.** To review your locality's overdose and hospitalization overdose death rate see:

http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/medical-examiner/forensic-epidemiology/

Applications must include:
- clear documentation of the need for naloxone;
- applicant's commitment and plan for sustainability;
- applicant's policy and plan for administering Naloxone.

Grant Match Requirement:
There is no match requirement for naloxone acquisition grants.

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4. Computer Enhancements/Upgrades for Regional Criminal Justice Training Academies

DCJS is offering grant funding to certified regional criminal justice training academies to take advantage of new technology and upgrade or enhance their existing "computer lab" capacity to enable them to take full advantage of the testing modules and enhancements anticipated in the soon to be released Law Enforcement Training Records system.

Training academies play a key role in equipping law enforcement officers—new recruits as well as veteran officers—with the knowledge and skills they need to meet the increasingly complex challenges they face as they work to keep our communities safe.

The growth of online learning, and the broader scope of the content offered online, allow academies to significantly improve the quality of the training they provide, as does the availability of Internet-based, situational decision making training.

In order to fully benefit from these developments and be able to take advantage of future changes, training academies need access to up-to-date computer hardware and software.

Applicants for funding should address one or more of the following:

- Expansion of an existing "computer lab" or training network system through the acquisition of additional computers to accommodate more trainees.
- Additional equipment and associated software to be able to fully utilize online learning and testing.

Grants will be limited to $45,000. Applications requesting more than $45,000 will not be considered. These are one-time grants and will not be eligible for continuation funding.

DCJS Staff Contact:

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Sharen Anderson: 804-786-7801; sharen.anderson@dcjs.virginia.gov

Amy Sink: 804-786-7898; amy.sink@dcjs.virginia.gov

Application Guidelines and Forms

Grant Period:
Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis for one (1) twelve-month period beginning October 1, 2017 and ending September 30, 2018. Continuation funding may be available for up to three additional years for all project areas except the computer enhancement/upgrade projects. For the other project areas, it will depend on the availability of federal JAG funds, project performance and demonstrated continued need. **Applicants may apply for grants in more than one category from this solicitation.**

Grant Match Requirement:
Grant recipients must provide the local matching cash or in-kind contributions from non-federal sources. Federal funds may be used to pay no more than 90% of the cost of a proposed project. The remaining 10% of the project costs must be paid by the grant recipient with cash or in-kind contributions from non-federal sources. For example, if a project's budget totals $5,000.00; federal JAG funds may be used to pay $4,500.00 of that amount. The grant recipient must provide the remaining $500.00 in cash or in kind contributions from non-federal sources. **Note: The match requirement does not apply to either the Naloxone Acquisition Grants or the Computer Enhancements/Upgrades for Regional Criminal Justice Academy grants.**

Unallowable Costs:
Grant funds, including cash match or in-kind contributions, may not be used for: standard firearms, weapons, ammunition and related equipment normally and routinely provided by the locality to others in the same roles; standard clothing and uniforms normally and routinely provided by the locality to others in the same roles; basic training; construction or renovation; land acquisition; lobbying and political contributions; honoraria; bonuses; personal entertainment such as tickets to sporting events; personal calls; alcohol; or vehicles normally and routinely provided by the locality to others in the same roles.

Restrictions and Limitations:
The following restrictions and limitations apply:

- Reimbursement will be based on paid invoices for *approved* expenditures;

- Changes to grant budget after award must be approved by DCJS prior to expending funds based on the changes;

- Transactions occurring outside of the grant period will not be eligible for reimbursement;

- Grant funds may not be used to supplant federal, state, or local funds that otherwise would be available for the same purposes.

Project Narrative:

Each application must include a Project Narrative which may not exceed twenty (20) pages. **(Note: 3 pages for Naloxone acquisition grants.)** The Project Narrative heading should include the official name of the submitting entity, and a Project Title. The Narrative must include the following sections: Need Statement, Project Description, and Budget Narrative.

Need Statement:
In the Need Statement section of your Project Narrative, provide: a description of your agency and community; a description of the unmet need or problem that the grant project will address; fully describing how the project will reach the stated goals of the funded project.

Project Description:
In the Project Description section, clearly explain how your proposal will address the identified need and impact the problem you propose to address. This should include a thorough discussion of the how the evidence-based practice or program was chosen and how it will address the unmet need or problem identified in the need statement. The project description must include a discussion of how the selected evidence-based practice or program will be replicated to ensure fidelity to the original model or is being used on a population for which national data demonstrates results.

Budget Narrative:
In addition to completing the Project Narrative, you must also provide a Budget Narrative that explains the reason for each requested budget item and provides the basis for its cost. All items requested in the Budget Narrative must be thoroughly justified and clearly related to the proposed project. Each item to be purchased must be separately listed with its unit cost. The *budget narrative* must thoroughly explain the relevance and importance of each item to the project.

Performance Measures:
Successful applicants will receive instructions on submitting performance measurement reports in compliance with federal grant requirements. Federal performance measures for Byrne/JAG are a tool used nationally to help determine the success of funded projects, and are also used to determine the success of the Byrne/JAG program overall. This is especially important to demonstrate the impact and importance of Byrne/JAG funds to the criminal justice system. Performance measures for the Byrne/JAG program are pre-determined and divided into grant purpose areas. Each project will need to meet performance measures based on the purpose area assigned to the project. DCJS staff will assist in determining the correct Byrne/JAG purpose area and the associated performance measures for successful grantees.

How to Submit an Application:
Applications must be submitted using the format and forms that are linked in these guidelines. Please do not alter the forms. The complete DCJS Grant Application must have an email time stamp of no later than 11:59pm *Friday, August 11, 2017.* Applications received after the deadline **will not be considered.** Applications submitted by fax will not be accepted. **Applications must be e-mailed to:**

grantsmgmt@dcjs.virginia.gov

Please put the name of your locality in the subject line of the email. You will receive an automated reply once you email your grant. Submissions prior to the deadline are appreciated. The Project Administrator (or designee with signatory authorization on file with DCJS) must be listed on the grant application face sheet. Please number all pages.

Please submit the application in the following order:

1. Grant Application form (instructions); Itemized Budget (instructions); Project Goals and Objectives form;

2. Budget Narrative to correspond with the Itemized Budget;

3. Signature page of the Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment; Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements, signed by the city, county or town manager, state agency director, regional criminal justice academy director, etc.;

4. Signature page of the General Grant Conditions and Assurances, signed by the city, county or town manager, state agency director, regional criminal justice academy director, etc.;

5. Project Narrative not to exceed 20 pages, except the Naloxone Grants which are not to exceed 3 pages.

Review Process
DCJS staff will review grant applications and forward recommendations to the Grants Committee of the Criminal Justice Services Board which will, in turn, make recommendations to the full Board. Final approval is at the discretion of the Criminal Justice Services Board.

Need Statement:

Our project will be called, RichmondACTION. It will utilize risk-based policing to address the problems of rising crime rates and improve community relations by using cost-effective, evidence based methods. Risk-based policing is the mindset and operational practice of reducing and managing crime risks. It emphasizes evidence based decision making, problem-solving, increased transparency, better utilization of resources, and sustainability. Our project will use the Risk Terrain Model (RTM), a spatial, risk terrain modeling tool that identifies the risks that come from features of a landscape and model how they co-locate to create unique behavior settings for crime. RTM will be a new tool for crime mapping that will advance the crime risk narrative and help the Richmond Police Department, Office of the Attorney General, and other stakeholders develop strategies and tactics for actions that mitigate environmental attractors of criminal behavior to reduce crime.

Description of the Agency

The Richmond Police Department (RPD), led by Chief Alfred Durham and accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), was founded in 1807. The RPD operates under its overarching mission and vision to make Richmond a safer city through community policing and engagement and to offer safe neighborhoods and an enhanced quality of life through responsive, communication and public trust. RPD has a history of working with various partners to include the City of Richmond departments, the Faith-based community, non-profit/for-profit organizations, as well as colleges and universities.

RPD's mission is to make Richmond a safer city through community policing and engagement by providing a customer-service imprint that encompasses; accountability, community focus, innovation, integrity, professionalism, and shared trust. RPD has several

focus areas including: customer care, youth engagement, police department morale, technology and safeguarding the community.

The RPD Grants Management Unit will be responsible for all financial reports as well as any programmatic reports required by the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) is fully committed to this initiative, which is a central part of the Attorney General's strategy to combat gangs and violent crime. The program will be co-coordinated by the OAG and RPD. The OAG Richmond Outreach Coordinator will form a Steering Committee that will meet regularly, reporting out progress to the RPD.

For decades, the RPD and the OAG have used federal and state grant monies to combat gangs and violent crime. In 2007, the RPD Cooperative Violence Reduction Partnership was a Top 10 finalist for the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Webber Seavey Award for Quality in Law Enforcement, and in 2009 the Office of the Attorney General and the Richmond Police Department won the IACP/Motorola Webber Seavey Award for Quality in Law Enforcement for the Gang Reduction Program (GRP). The GRP Program was studied by the Urban Institute and while the findings were mixed, the fact remains that we reduced homicides from 93 in 2004 to just 31 in 2008. "Evidence of a positive effect of GRP on crime and gang measures appears strongest in the two sites—Los Angeles and Richmond—that most effectively implemented the model and either developed or built upon strong local partnerships across the various GRP components. In Richmond, the analysis of crime outcome data revealed a number of changes that supported the evaluation hypotheses. Violent crime in the target area dropped sharply through early 2008, while crime decreased only slightly in the comparison area."[1]

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[1] Findings from the Evaluation of OJJDP's Gang Reduction Program by Meagan Cahill and David Hayeslip, December 2010

We will work with VCU's Nancy Morris, at the Survey and Evaluation Research Laboratory (SERL) and Meagan Cahill at the RAND Corporation. SERL is the Applied Research arm of the Center for Public Policy, in the L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs. SERL provides research and evaluation support for governmental units, public and private nonprofit agencies, by conducting surveys, data analysis and written reports. In addition, SERL will provide technical support for data warehousing. The RAND Corporation and Dr. Cahill specifically, are uniquely suited as a research partner. As a senior policy researcher at the RAND Corporation, Dr. Cahill is currently partnering with the Virginia Office of the Attorney General and RPD as research partner for the "Crime Drivers" effort in Richmond and the Tidewater region. In that role, she has demonstrated the ability to provide real-time information to partners, having developed the 'crime drivers' list to identify the most serious offenders in the region. This effort requires combining data from six different police agencies and conducting significant data processing and analysis to identify list members. This is repeated every six months, and shared with partner agencies for tracking purposes. As a part of this effort, Dr. Cahill has suggested ways to improve the original design of the crime drivers list and provided suggestions of evidence-based approaches to addressing the individuals on the list and preventing them from committing further crime.

Description of Community

Richmond, Virginia is a city at a crossroads. Once ranked as the fifth most dangerous city in America[2], Richmond is increasingly becoming a hub for innovation and small business. It has begun attracting young professionals and families to its bustling arts, dining, and entertainment scenes while boasting low cost of living and public amenities. While development and

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[2] http://www.nbc12.com/story/9410456/richmond-ranks-49th-most-dangerous-city-in-america

revitalization occurs across the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Richmond's inner-city neighborhoods benefit little from this resurgence. These neighborhoods continue to experience rising crime that is spurred on by concentrated poverty, high unemployment, rampant substance abuse, and insufficient funding.

RTM will be utilized to identify and describe specific communities and areas that are in need of additional resources such as Directed Patrol, Operating Peacekeeper (Midnight Basketball), Focused Deterrence, and elements of the Gang Reduction Program, all "effective," and "Promising" National Institute of Justice, Crimesolutions.com programs.

There were 1,340 violent crimes (murder, aggravated assault, rape, and robbery) committed in Richmond from January 01, 2016 to December 31, 2016, a 17% increase over the last year. The rate of forcible sexual assaults increased by 41%, 90% of murders were committed with a firearm, and 51% of all violent crimes involved a firearm in Richmond City. There was a 49% increase in murders from 2015 to 2016, and the Richmond Police Department estimates that at least 18% of them were gang involved, 21% of aggravated assaults were gang related and about 20% of all other violent crimes were gang related.[3] From July 31, 2017 to August 6, 2017, there were 732 violent crimes committed in Richmond, a 4% increase over the same time period last year. There were 5,177 property crimes committed; an increase of 5% and 261 robberies were committed with an increase of 24% to the number of victims who suffered from gunshot wounds[4].

The community and law enforcement are trying to stop more lives from being taken. "We have to bear the burden together. How do we get rid of crime like this?" questioned Charles Willis, with Communities United Against Crimes. "I believe Chief Durham and his department

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[3] Richmond Police Department. Crime Analyst Report
[4] Virginia State Police, Uniform Crime Report 2016

is [sic] working hard to deploy more police to our communities, more resources. But I also think the city has to look at the resources being put into our neighborhoods," he explained, adding that "fighting crime doesn't start in the police department, it starts in our homes." "It is normal for young people to see police in their neighborhoods, run in and bring someone out in handcuffs. It is normal for them to attend a funeral, and that shouldn't be normal," he expressed, saying the community needs to do more to teach kids about conflict resolution. RPD has a homicide support group that was born out of necessity, creating a place of support and healing for survivors of homicide victims.[5] However, more needs to be done to deter future crime, which is why we are proposing using RTM to determine where the issues are, so we can deploy resources to those communities in need.

RTM will determine where these resources will go, but for the purpose of this proposal we will discuss two possible locations, Mosby and Gilpin Court.

Mosby Court is one of six different public housing communities in the city and a lot of the violent crime can be contributed to rivalry groups among the public housing communities. Both homicides and the number of victims of non-lethal shooting have increased in year to date comparisons of 2016 and 2017. For both years, Mosby Court stands out as the most violent public housing community in Richmond. Mosby Court has had seven homicides this year, compared to zero at this point in 2016. A lot of the violence attributed to these neighborhoods is commonly characterized as gang activity by the police but often the community residents disagree. In Creighton Court, 2UP (a neighborhood group) is seen by some as more of a neighborhood affiliation and community group: They throw barbecues, give out backpacks to

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[5] Stephanie Robusto, Reporter for the Richmond Times-Dispatch, January 03, 2017

kids when school starts and host Easter egg hunts.   But the tag also shows up in violent rap videos and was spray painted on a stolen car that's been abandoned, for instance[6].

The 450 unit Mosby housing community sits in central Richmond and is the recent home of a double homicide of two teenagers in April and the killing of a Virginia State Police Special Agent in May. According to the RPD, there are about 1,700 people associated with 109 (102 Gangs/7 Groups) different gangs with an estimated 25 of those gangs routinely involved in crime in the City of Richmond.

Inner-city Richmond's troubled past and turbulent present is also prevalent in Gilpin Court. Constructed in 1943 with over 781 housing units, Gilpin Court is the oldest and largest concentration of public housing not just in Richmond, but in the entire southeastern United States, with a housing unit count that exceeds those of the largest public housing communities in Miami and DC. Despite the large number of units, the neighborhood is condensed into just eight blocks – less that one square mile, creating a highly-dense area of poverty. Owned by the Richmond Redevelopment Housing Authority (RRHA), Gilpin Court is home to 2,148 residents, 963 of whom are adults (18 years and older) and 1,185 of whom are youth (0-17 years old). The racial composition is 97% African American and 3% Caucasian. A full 100% of residents in Gilpin live below the poverty line compared to 24.4% in Richmond City, 7% in the MSA and 13.5% in the nation. The median household income in Gilpin is $8,343 per year compared to $40,758 in Richmond City and $53,889 in the nation. Nearly one-third (66%) of Gilpin residents are unemployed compared to 4.1% in the MSA and 4.64 in the nation.

Gilpin Court is located in the City's Northside in the 23220 ZIP code, but its geographical layout is complicated. The public housing complex is situated near the heart of

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[6] "Why do teens keep getting murdered in Richmond? Inside the gang violence in the city's public housing communities" Richmond Times-Dispatch. June 25, 2017

downtown but is physically cut off from the rest of the city's resurgence by Interstate-95 and Interstate-64, which come together to create a border that runs the entire south side of the community. The neighborhood is also only accessible by two one-way streets and one westward-bound Interstate-64 exit. While geography and road layout make it difficult to access Gilpin, the community is located just a ten to fifteen-minute drive from other high crime and public housing communities (Highland Park and Mosby Court, respectively) and it has become a central location for outside criminal activity, drug sales, gun violence, and neighborhood-to-neighborhood fighting.

The Richmond Police Department (RPD) considers Gilpin, a part of the larger precinct Sector 411, to be one of the most violent areas in Richmond City with a long history of distrust and violence between residents, police, and other public housing communities. In 2012-2015, Sector 411 had 13% of the city's violent crime and Gilpin Court had the highest number of violent crime incidents of any neighborhood in the City. Community feedback and police data suggests that concentrated poverty, high unemployment, substance abuse, and illegal drug sales are some of the primary drivers of part 1 crime in the target area. Between 2014 and 2016, Gilpin Court experienced a steady rise in violent crimes across the board along with increases in illegal substance use and instances of firearm seizures (a common occurrence where illegal substance use and sale occurs).

The data suggest that there are specific areas of the city that are disproportionately contributing to the increase in violent crime. The problems that this grant project will address are the increased rates of crime, the short term decreases, long term crime suppression, and establish a community police officer relationship that fosters public safety while considering the

current difference in perspective as related to crime. It is our hope that the project will lower the rate of crime and provide a cost effective sustainable method for reducing violence.

Goals and Objectives:

The goal of RichmondACTION is to use technology, intelligence, and data in innovative ways that will enable RPD and the OAG to focus resources on the people and places associated with high concentrations of criminal behavior and crime. Our measurable objectives are to decrease aggravated assaults by 5% in the RTM targeted areas after one year of full implementation; and to decrease gun-related homicides by 10% in RTM targeted areas by after one year of full implementation.

Project Description:

The RTM was developed by the Rutgers Center on Public Security. RTM has been tested in small and large cities throughout the United States. Research, funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), found significant crime reductions in target areas where RTM was used to inform risk-based policing strategies. This model was chosen as an evidence based program because of evaluations of intervention strategies across Chicago, IL, Colorado Springs, CO; Glendale, AZ; Kansas City, MO; and Newark, NJ.[7] Results across all of the studies form a general conclusion that certain actions performed by police and intended to mitigate the spatial influence of risky features at high-risk places results in both short and long-term crime reductions.

National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data from multiple jurisdictions throughout the United States found significant relationships between crime counts and clearance

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[7] A Multi-jurisdictional Test of Risk Terrain Modeling and a Place-based Evaluation of Environmental Risk-Based Patrol Deployment Strategies. National Institute of Justice. 2015

rates, particularly for serious violent crime.[8] More crimes and higher workloads for police officers reduce the chances of cases being cleared. The software will be purchased from Rutgers. Training and assistance will be provided by members of the RTM Collaborative from Rutgers Center on Public Security. Fidelity will be ensured by the guidance of members of the Rutgers' RTM Collaborative working with RAND, VCU, RPD analysts, and the OAG Outreach Coordinator.

The success of the proposed program is inextricably linked to regular communication between Rutgers, RPD, the OAG and the research partners. The research partners will be closely involved in the project during all phases, helping the Richmond Police Department, the Richmond Housing Authority and the Attorney General's Office; 1) validate areas RTM has identified; 2) develop a plan to implement resources; 3) provide information on appropriate evidence based practices given the community's identified problems and RTMs identified areas; and 4) develop a strategic plan for initiative.

The RTM technology will enable RPD and the OAG to focus resources on the people and places associated with high concentrations of criminal behavior. RTM and RPD will use ArcGIS, LexisNexis Accurint Crime Analysis, and ATAC Workstation to show progress in the targeted areas.

The Rutgers Team, RPD and the researchers will provide the data and indicators that are geographically related to crime incidents to develop the initial mapping of the targeted areas. Features of a landscape can influence and enable behavior. RTM identifies the risks that come from features of a landscape and model how they co-locate unique behavior settings for crime[9]. A final model is produced that will display where criminal behavior is statistically most likely to

[8] Crime Clearance and Temporal Variation in Police Investigative Workload: Evidence from National Incident-Based Reporting System Data. Aki Roberts, John M. Roberts Jr. Nov. 30, 2015
[9] RTM Overview Story. Joel Caplan and Leslie Kennedy

occur. It should be noted that RTM is not the same as predictive analysis. A predictive analysis assumes that an event is going to happen unless proper action or interventions are taken. If the predicted event happens that suggest a failure of the police to intervene. If that predicted event does not occur that suggests either an adequate police response or a failed predictive analysis. Unfortunately, predictive analysis can only be successfully measured if the predicted event occurs, which is generally not in the publics' or practitioners' best interest. This is why most responses to predictive analyses are deemed failures when crime events occur – though the analytical technique itself may be applauded. Activities performed in response to predictions always have the burden of proving that those activities directly resulted in the non-event – while assuming that event would absolutely have occurred otherwise.

The reason this intervention will address the problems of crimes rates, community relations, and the cost of high arrest rates is because the evidence based intervention focuses on geography rather than people. The crime data currently shows where incidents cluster, but does not explain the why. Too often people focus on hotspots without giving equal consideration to the spatial attributes that make these areas opportunistic in the first place. While there are social, situational, political, cultural, and other factors related to the variety of crime outcomes, there is also a spatial component. Risk Terrain Modeling coupled with evidence based resources such as Directed Patrol, Operating Peacekeeper (Midnight Basketball), Focused Deterrence, and elements of the Gang Reduction Program will improve the spatial conditions of the community and prevent crime.

The next step of our project will be the development and implementation of an ACTION plan. ACTION is a pragmatic focus on Assessment, Connections, Tasks, Interventions,

Outcomes and Notifications[10]. The review of RTM results will reveal a situational-based understanding, or event context, of the crime incidents. This permits a way of looking at behavioral outcomes as less deterministic and more a function of a dynamic interaction among people that occurs at places. Through the implementation of an ACTION Plan, key stakeholders are identified in the community. A Steering Committee will be developed from members of OAG, RPD, RHA, VCU and other community stakeholders. By actively involving community stakeholders, they become aware of policing efforts and become invested in the intervention activities and outcomes. Their insights can improve the understanding of the crime problem. This approach can greatly enhance RPD's ability to develop quality community partnerships that can be sustained.

The Outreach Coordinator will form a steering committee that will develop culturally sensitive; community specific strategies that are customized to targeted areas identified by RTM and intended to address the specific needs of the community. These strategies will facilitate greater community program integration, community engagement and resident empowerment while also addressing their perceptions of public safety.

Several community meetings have been held in Mosby and Gilpin by the OAG, RPD and RHA to solicit input from residents. Their candid feedback has indicated that in order to create resident engagement and improve the community; initiatives should: 1) Build trust between residents, RRHA, and RPD; 2) Help residents develop a sense of ownership and responsibility for their community; 3) Make residents aware of and bring new opportunities that will expand horizons especially for youth.

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[10] Risk Reduction. Joel Caplan and Leslie Kennedy http://www.riskterrainmodeling.com/action-risk-management.html

As a group, we developed four activities that reflect the above that will help build resident capacity and willingness to participate in this project. Each of the four strategies will be built out during the planning phase.

1. Floor and Building Captains Program. Similar to a neighborhood watch program, this program will encourage residents to take ownership of their floor and building. These individuals will be supported by the RPD and RRHA and activities will include establishing welcoming committees to welcome new neighbors, inviting neighbors to various community events, and checking in on neighbors.

2. Community Events. A variety of community events will take place that include already existing events, modification of past events, and creation of new events. Floor and Building Captains and the Outreach Coordinator will be critical to engaging their neighbors and inviting them to these events. Existing events will include: Tenant Council, Community Day (currently one time per year on a large scale, this event will be changed to quarterly on a smaller scale in order to more frequently engage the community as a whole), Community Walks that are led by the Faith Leaders and Richmond Police Department, and Bike-A-Thon in partnership with the RPD. A new event will include a monthly community meeting that will feature a community expert to speak on a particular topic of importance to the community (for example: substance abuse, mental health, youth programming, etc.), and other proven intervention and prevention strategies implemented under the GRP evidence based program.

3. Programming and physical improvements. Some things that were mentioned were cultural experiences for youth such as trips to the local universities and colleges, museums and other historically relevant areas in Richmond; a couple examples are Midnight Basketball, and the Mosby Youth Program. The physical improvements requested were for landscaping, lighting, and cameras.

4. Police Community Integration. An initiative of the RPD is to return to community engagement policing that includes a dedicated police officer in neighborhoods of high crime. Funds would add overtime pay for additional officers to participate in community activities and bring added Directed patrol, knock and talks, and bike patrols. This strategy is designed to support the resident driven initiatives listed above while also building rapport and trust with residents that will, over time, increase their engagement sense of ownership responsibility, and participation in events.

Comprehensive risk reduction strategies in addition to Directed Patrol, Operating Peacekeeper (Midnight Basketball), Focused Deterrence, and elements of the Gang Reduction Program, will be developed to reduce the risks that such things as environment, poverty, recidivism, drug abuse may have on crime. The strategies and plan will be tied to the environmental conditions in which crime is likely to appear, based on diagnostics from risk terrain models. The strategies will address the identified areas, and interrupt the interactions that lead to illegal behavior settings and crime outcomes. This will require deployment of resources into the communities that are most effected by the high concentration of crime.

One of the successful programs identified in the GRP and Peace Keepers models is a Midnight Basketball League (MBL). The games are for youths between ages 17 and 21. Before games participants take part in workshops featuring speakers discussing topics ranging from budgeting to job searches.[11] Currently many residents come to view the games from various Richmond Public Housing communities. The games offer RPD an opportunity to engage community stakeholders in a neutral and warm environment that does not resemble a traditional police encounter. RPD cannot employ the MBL in isolation and will utilize external partners such as Faith-based organizations, retired police officers, current law enforcement, Parks, Recreation and Facilities, Richmond volunteers and mentor. RPD will be able to use the circumstances and relationships developed during MBL as a means to engage the community and implement elements of the strategic plan.

The MBL will act as the vehicle or attraction to implement portions of the plan that is derived from the RTM data and steering committee. The plan ultimately starts with an evidence based technology that shows areas that are high crime risk. Using that information, RPD will develop an action plan that takes into account the spatial elements of criminal opportunity. The action plan will be implemented by using the MBL as a catalyst for community involvement and successful integration. These activities will comprise the risk-based intervention that is implemented. RichmondACTION is an evidence based program that combines an innovative technology and data set to allow RPD to focus resources on the risk factors that create an opportunity for criminal behavior.

Programming that involves outreach and intervention to youth in Mosby was recently launched in August 2017. A pilot called the "Mosby Youth League" is a collaborative effort

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[11] Richmond Police to Revive Midnight Basketball. Richmond Free Press. June 29, 2017. Jeremy Lazarus

between RPD, RRHA, OAG, and several other Richmond based groups and agencies. The program currently targets youth, ages 6-12 and who reside in Mosby Court for the purpose of intervention, positive law enforcement interaction, and opportunity for cultural experiences. This program was launched during an interim period between the end of summer school and the beginning of the 2017-2018 school year in order to provide positive engagement opportunities for youth who may not be currently engaged though other avenues.

The current program involves one day of engagement with a Richmond Police Officer, who utilizes the OAG Virginia Rules curriculum and initiates discussion regarding current issues. The following day, program participants are taken to various cultural sites located in Richmond City (Science Museum of Virginia, Maymont Nature Center) with chaperones consisting of RPD officers, local faith based outreach, and OAG staff.

In order to maintain continued interaction, planning is in process to expand this program into the school year and add on a mentorship aspect. The Richmond Police Young Adult Police Commissioners Program (YACP) has been brought on board to help develop a weekly program that will utilize the Virginia Rules curriculum, but will include homework assistance and mentorship opportunities. Participants of the YACP are often from the same communities that are targeted for violence reduction. Their participation is essential in developing relationships with youth in these communities in order to deter them from dangerous and negative groups and decisions.

The Directed Patrol strategy will allow the police department to pay for overtime hours for officers working in the RTM target areas and/or for special projects to improve interaction between law enforcement and the community. In areas with an increased police presence, crime is reduced, but sometimes goes up because of reporting. Directed patrol involves police officers

being instructed to monitor specific areas that are identified through problem or crime analysis when they are not responding to dispatch calls (McKenna, 1998). Directed patrol is more proactive than random preventative patrol and will be supplemented with focused community outreach and intervention.

These programs allow the RPD to have a proactive impact on the crime rate. Traditional methods are generally reactionary, meaning the crime has already taken place and police encounters begin after the impact of crime is felt. This method allows for data driven police action that is evidence based and preventative. RichmondACTION will address the increased rates of crime, both short term decreases and long term goals of crime suppression because of the interventions that are developed in the action plan. Additionally, RTM can continually show where crime may move to after interventions are employed to allow RPD to continually use data to ensure that resources are being deployed in the areas that present high risk for criminal activity. RichmondACTION will foster better officer community relationships by using the MBL as a catalyst to change the traditional interaction between an officer and the community.

Sustainability:

The RPD and the OAG will work with the researcher to conduct an impact evaluation to determine the results of the RichmondAction initiative, which may help in securing longer-term funding and sustaining the program locally. We will also request technical and training assistance on sustainability from Rutgers Collaborative. The RichmondAction initiative hopes to achieve sustainability by collaborating with an existing network of partners to strengthen current crime suppression, prevention, and intervention efforts. To achieve this, we will coordinate existing programs, connect resources, and collect data; and by encouraging self-sustainability

strategies and leveraging of assets by program partners. By braiding funding streams from multiple sources and by contributing to policy development with organizations engage in crime reduction, RPD and the OAG will create a safer community that promotes sustainable change within the targeted neighborhoods.

Findings from the Evaluation of OJJDP's Gang Reduction Program by Meagan Cahill and David Hayeslip in December 2010 stated that "Richmond expended a substantial amount of planning and effort toward sustainability. Strong partnerships between the Office of the Attorney General and the Richmond Police Department, in particular, developed under the initiative and the active community policing and outreach efforts in the targeted neighborhood appeared to have reaped support from the community by the end of the evaluation period. In 2008, the program was expanded to include a neighborhood in the northern part of the city, with many of the original partners providing services in the new area. Even if the partnership itself is not formally sustained in the Southside target area, it is likely that many of the programs that arose out of GRIP efforts will be continued there.[12]"

The data sets developed through RTM and this initiative will allow for replication and continued forecasting. Cultural shifts within police departments away from 'crime fighting' and toward 'risk management' costs very little financially. Coupled with sustainable investments in human capital, smart data, continuing education, and current technology, risk-based policing can go a long way to help agencies fight and prevent crime, and then to credit their actions with success in a way that is obviously clear and sustainable. Recent uses of risk terrain modeling in various practical settings suggest that police departments are able to incorporate risk management into their analytical and cultural frameworks with real success. Sustainable, with

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[12] Findings from the Evaluation of OJJDP's Gang Reduction Program by Meagan Cahill and David Hayeslip, page 13 December 2010

improved measures of success and officer productivity: Sparrow (2015) wrote a provocative article about measuring performance in a modern police organization. He argues that reported crime rates will always be important indicators for police departments. However, substantial and recurrent reductions in crime figures are only possible when crime problems have first grown out of control. A sole reliance on the metric of crime reduction, Sparrow explained (p. 5), would "utterly fail" to reflect the very best performance in crime control practices when police actions are successful at keeping crime rates low and nipping emerging crime problems as they bud. Beyond looking at crime rate changes (which is what CompStat primarily does), a risk reduction approach to solving crime problems (i.e., RTM and ACTION) can suggest success in interventions when factors other than crime counts improve. So, risk reduction strategies have dual objectives: One to reduce crime counts and the other to reduce the spatial influences of known risk factors at certain places.

RTM is a sustainable technique because past crime data are not always needed to continue to make valid forecasts. Police throughout the world use RTM to be problem-oriented and proactive, to prevent new crimes without concern that a high success rate (and no new crime data) will hamper their ability to make new forecasts. Police are able to measure their effects on mitigating the spatial influences of risky features, and to judge their productivity without the burden of relying on crimes to occur and be reported. With RTM, police define their own intended foci and intents of policing actions, record productivity data accordingly, and then measure success by re-evaluating one or more risk factors' weights in post-intervention risk terrain models. Ideally, their actions suppress a risk factor's attractive qualities completely, rendering it empirically absent from the post model altogether. Reported crime rate reductions

will always be an important performance measure for police agencies, but RTM removes the

need for a sole dependency on them.[13]

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[13] http://www.riskterrainmodeling.com/blog. Malcom Sparrow from Harvard, titled "Measuring Performance in a Modern Police Organization".

BUDGET AND BUDGET NARRATIVE

The Virginia Office of the Attorney General (OAG) will partner with the Richmond Police Department and will provide additional funding for cultural experiences, equipment and supplies as needed to help to provide match and resources. In-kind and cash match will be determined by the amount of volunteer hours and cash contributed by the OAG. The amounts in the budget and budget narrative are rounded.

BUDGET NARRATIVE

2.   **Consultants / Contracts**

As necessary, the Richmond Police Department and/or the Virginia Office of the Attorney General will issue Requests for Proposal (RFPs) to seek organizations, agencies, and other practitioners to provide services needed to serve the target areas.

a. Researcher –

Personnel: $15,441
Year 1
On-Site   Regular   Personnel:
$15,441

RAND Corporation on-site regular personnel costs are based on current salaries.

Dr. Meagan Cahill, Senior Policy Researcher, is the Principal Investigator for the project. In this role, she will manage the effort and provide oversight for other staff members working on the project. Dr. Cahill will be responsible for ensuring the effort is completed to meet all the requirements of the contract.

Josh Traub, Policy Analyst I, will assist Dr. Cahill with completing project tasks. These tasks include project meetings, data collection, data analysis, discussions with the Richmond Action partners, and production of final deliverables. These tasks will be completed under the management and oversight of Dr. Cahill.

Fringe Benefits: $5,190
Year 1
On-Site Regular Fringe Benefits:
$5,190

RAND allocates our pool of fringe benefits costs (which include the cost for absence time) to labor costs net of paid absences. Other organizations, particularly universities, apply fringe benefit costs (that exclude costs for absence time) to a broader base that includes paid absences. Therefore RAND's provisional fringe rate of 47.5%, which is continually reviewed by DCAA and adjusted as necessary, appears higher than fringe benefit rates of other organizations, particularly universities, because RAND allocates

our pool of fringe benefits costs to a narrower base. Benefits are calculated at 48.5% of direct salary costs in accordance with RAND's Indirect Cost Rate Agreement with DCAA and include such costs as health, dental, and vision insurance, retirement benefits, sick leave and vacation time. Fringe benefits are uniformly provided to all RAND employees. The breakdown includes absence time (vacation, holidays, sick leave, jury duty, etc.), 17.5%; Social Security and RAND retirement plan costs, 18%; Health benefits costs, 9.0%; and other benefits (life insurance, disability, Coordinators compensation, 3.0%.

Domestic Travel: $890
Year 1: $890

This funding will provide for 3 round trips for RAND project personnel from Washington, DC to/from Richmond, VA by personal vehicle to conduct project meetings and monitoring. The budget estimates reflect the current mileage rates and GSA maximum per diem rates for lodging and M&IE (meals and incidental expenses). See the budget documents for itemized travel expenses.

Other Costs: $2,479

Computing: $2,479
Year 1: $2,479

Computing services are estimated, based on staff time, at a rate of $6.97 per hour which equates to $55.76 per day plus inflation. This covers the costs of self-service copiers and general telephone service, as well as costs for computer hardware, hardware maintenance, system support and backup, and Microsoft Office. A total of 85.90 days is proposed for the project and equates to $5,016 when adjusted with inflation.

Because RAND personnel use resources for multiple projects simultaneously, RAND finds it more efficient to charge projects for actual usage time for computing, printing and copying. The allocation for copying and printing appears as a component of the computer services charges. The budget amounts for these items reflect the costs of these services for professional and support staff proportional to their time on the project. The charges associated with computing include the acquisition, use and maintenance of hardware and software. Maintenance of computers and repair in case of malfunction and performed by RAND staff, rather than through a maintenance contract, in order to minimize the amount of research time lost.

The total direct costs for this effort are $24,000

Overtime for Evidenced Based Programs

Directed Community Patrol – These funds will allow the Police Department to pay for overtime hours for officers working in the target areas and/or for special projects to improve interaction between law enforcement and the community. In areas with an increased police presence, crime is reduced. Directed patrol involves police officers

being instructed to monitor specific areas that are identified through problem or crime analysis when they are not responding to dispatch calls (McKenna, 1998). Directed patrol is more proactive than random preventative patrol and will be supplemented with focused community outreach and intervention. In addition, a sustained presence in the neighborhoods gives residents a sense of empowerment to create a positive, safe future for themselves and for future generations and bring about social and economic growth.

Focused Deterrence approaches pioneered in Boston to address serious violent criminal activity among young offenders will be integrated into the PSN Program. Pulling Levers, a focused-deterrence strategy, influences the behavior and environment of groups of chronic offenders identified as being at the core of the city's violence problem. We will be working with the researcher, RPD and the PSN team to accomplish the call-ins.

Midnight Basketball League (MBL). The games are for youths between ages 17 and 21. Before games participants take part in workshops featuring speakers discussing topics ranging from budgeting to job searches.[1] Currently many residents come to view the games from various Richmond Public Housing communities. The games offer RPD an opportunity to engage community stakeholders in a neutral and warm environment that does not resemble a traditional police encounter. RPD cannot employ the MBL in isolation and will utilize external partners such as Faith-based organizations, retired police officers, current law enforcement, Parks, Recreation and Facilities, Richmond volunteers and mentor. RPD will be able to use the circumstances and relationships developed during MBL as a means to engage the community and implement elements of the strategic ACTION plan.

The MBL will act as the vehicle or attraction to implement the ACTION plan that is derived from the RTM data. The plan ultimately starts with an evidence based technology that shows areas that are high crime risk. Using that information RPD will develop an ACTION plan that takes into account the spatial elements of criminal opportunity. That plan will be implemented by using the MBL as a catalyst for community involvement and successful integration. When factors are selected to receive focused attention, propose actions that police and other stakeholders can take to mitigate the attractive nature of each risk factor. These activities will comprise the risk-based intervention that is implemented. RichmondACTION is an evidence based program that combines an innovative technology and data set to allow RPD to focus resources on the risk factors that create an opportunity for criminal behavior.

This program allows the RPD to have a proactive impact on the crime rate. Traditional methods are generally reactionary, meaning the crime has already taken place and police encounters begin after the impact of crime is felt. This method allows for data driven police action that is evidence based and preventative. RichmondACTION will address the increased rates of crime, both short term decreases and long term goals of crime suppression because of the interventions that are developed in the ACTION plan. Additional, RTM can continually show where crime may move to after interventions are

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[1] Richmond Police to Revive Midnight Basketball. Richmond Free Press. June 29, 2017. Jeremy Lazarus

employed to allow RPD to continually use data to ensure that resources are being deployed in the areas that present high risk for criminal activity. RichmondACTION will foster better officer community relationships by using the MBL as a catalyst to change the traditional interaction between an officer and the community. Additionally, RichmondACTION requires an action plan that ultimately takes action to improve the physical properties of a community to lower the risk of criminal activity. RichmondACTION is also cost effective because of the priority placed on community interaction rather than traditional increase in arrest and associated prosecution cost.

Item	Detailed Computation	Amount
Superlative Awards	2 Trophies x $60	$120.00
Screen Print Team Jerseys	1 x $35.00	$35.00
Team Jerseys	80 participants x $25 Jersey	$2,000.00
Sub Total		**$2,155.00**
Item	Detailed Computation	Amount
Basketballs	2 basketballs x $20	$40.00
Sub Total		**$40.00**
Item	Detailed Computation	Amount
Referees	35 Games x $60	$2,100.00
Book Keeper	18 Games x $15	$270.00
Clock Keeper	18 Games x $15	$270.00
Audio	4 award ceremony x $150	$600.00
Workshop Facilitators	11 Facilitators x $50/week	$550.00
Photographer	1 x $50/hr x 4 hours	$200.00
Total		**$6185.00**

- **Audio** – A disc jockey will be onsite for the finals basketball game and will provide a level of excitement as participants conclude the program and receive awards.
- **Certificates and Trophies** – Awards will be given to each participant at the conclusion of the program. Most Valuable Player Trophies will be given to players who not only play basketball well but exemplify leadership and a positive attitude.
- **Team Jerseys** – Team Jerseys will be given to each program participant to represent a professional and/or college basketball team. Jerseys will demonstrate teamwork and unity.
- **Basketballs, whistles and clip boards** – Basketballs will be distributed to each coach for use at practice and games. Clip boards are to be used by the coaches during practice and at games. The clip boards will keep team rosters and game

plays in a secure place during the games. Whistles will only be used by referees at the games.

- **Tabletop Multi-Sport Indoor Scoreboard and Carrying Case** – Equipment will be used to keep score and alert players of game time and violations.
- **Facility Rental** – There will be approximately six game during the summer midnight basketball league. The games will be held at the Calhoun Center in Gilpin Court and at the outside courts at Hotchkiss Field. Fees may be associated with utilizing the facilities after hours.
- **Referees** – Volunteer Referees will be acquired; however, in the absence of a volunteer referee and to ensure that games are not forfeited or canceled due to a lack of volunteer referees, paid referees will be scheduled to referee games.
- **Workshop Facilitators** – Content experts will be onsite to provide a 15 minute workshop for program participants. Subject matter may include but is not limited to character development, conflict resolution, team work, and alcohol and drug abuse. A nominal fee will secure the participation of the workshop facilitator.

RTM-In-Person Training Workshop
4-8 hour (1 day), on-site; $9,700 flat fee; Assumes up to 25 participants

Includes books and temporary access to RTMDx software for all participants. Customized curriculum for your participants, jurisdiction or problem issue(s): Generally, this training workshop introduces Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) and teaches its technical aspects. Through case studies, it will demonstrate how RTM can be used to analyze the spatial dynamics of crime (or other problem issues) and then implement prevention and risk reduction strategies that are transparent, measurable, and effective. Attendees will gain skills and confidence to use RTM in their own jurisdictions. RTM is presented within a risk governance framework to enable sustainability of efforts that address vulnerabilities and exposures in communities. Pre-workshop preparation will enable hands-on lessons, analyses, and discussions to focus on local case studies, using local data. Also included in this training package is a 2-hour follow-up conference call/video chat with instructors and attendees to discuss post-workshop applications of RTM and to offer advice and consultation to their initiatives in the field.

Ad Hoc Consultation
If you believe additional consultation will be needed, we are available at the discounted government rate of $650/day.

3.   <u>Travel</u> – Travel expenses of project personnel are itemized by purpose (e.g., staff mileage for presentations, field work, community meetings, etc.). The basis of computation is shown (e.g., six people to 3-day training at $X airfare, $X lodging, $X subsistence). Virginia State Travel Regulations will be applied, which are more restrictive than Federal Regulations.

Travel costs include expenses for the prosecutors to travel throughout the District to coordinate gang and crime prevention, intervention, suppression, prosecution and reentry efforts.

It is anticipated that both personnel will regularly attend taskforce meetings, witness interviews, court appearances and other events in an effort to include the community in crime prevention and reduction efforts.

Travel and Subsistence for Project Personnel

	Qty	Unit	Rate	Total
Mileage = No. of Miles x Rate Per Mile		x		
Subsistence = No. of Days x Rate Per Day		x		
Lodging = No. of Days x Rate Per Day		x		
Car Rental		x		
Parking		x		

NO TRAVEL REQUESTED   **Total Travel: $0**

$0.00

4.   **Equipment:**

We will purchase pole cameras and monitoring system. We will base our placement and contribution to the program on the RTM study. It's important to keep in mind that surveillance cameras alone are not enough to prevent crime—they're simply another crime control and investigative tool and are by no means a substitute for sworn officers. And like any tool, cameras are only as good as the way in which they're used and how well they're integrated into the larger strategy of policing and public safety.[i]

Type	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
Pole cameras and monitoring	3	$ 7,000	$21,000
		Total	$21,000

Total Equipment: **$21,000.00**

5.   **Supplies and Other Expenses**

    Software

RTMDx v1.5 software (current pricing)
Based on what is known to me, you would need the enterprise license, which includes multi-user/multi-workstation installation and/or private server-based installation (with API functionality). This is priced at the initial licensing fee of $32,000.

Self-Guided Training & Certification Webinar
$750/person (May or may not use-not budgeted)
For more information or to register, see: http://www.rutgerscps.org/rtm-webinar.html

http://www.philly.com/philly/news/crime/atlantic-city-risk-terrain-modeling-rutgers-predictive-policing-joel-caplan-20170810.html

Type	Qty	Unit	Price	DCJS Funds	RPD Match	Totals
Software	1	Lot	$32,000	28,800	3,200	$32,000

               Total Supplies: **$32,000.00**

**There are no construction costs associated with this proposal.

6.   **NO INDIRECT COSTS**

                                 Grand Total: **$124,885**

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[i] Evaluating the Use of Public Surveillance Cameras for Crime Control and Prevention—A Summary Nancy G. La Vigne, Samantha S. Lowry, Joshua A. Markman, and Allison M. Dwyer, 2014

Budget Summary

Budget Category	Amount
1 a. Personnel	$0.00
1 b. Fringe Benefits	$0.00
2. Consultants/Contracts	$71,885.00
3. Travel	$0.00
4. Equipment	$21,000.00
5. Supplies/Other	$32,000.00
6. Indirect Costs	$0.00
Total Project Costs	**$124,885.00**
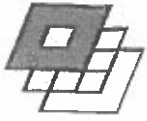
A Multi-jurisdictional Test of Risk Terrain Modeling and a Place-based Evaluation of Environmental Risk-Based Patrol Deployment Strategies

Study Overview: A place-based method of evaluation and spatial units of analysis were used to measure the extent to which allocating police resources to high-risk areas, derived from risk terrain modeling (RTM), affects the frequency and spatial distribution of new crime events. This quasi-experimental project had two primary goals: 1) to replicate and validate RTM in multiple jurisdictions and across many different crime types; and, 2) to evaluate intervention strategies targeted at high-risk micro-level environments across 5 cities[1]: Chicago, IL; Colorado Springs, CO; Glendale, AZ; Kansas City, MO; and Newark, NJ.

In completing the risk terrain models[2], we used the RTMDx Utility, developed by the Rutgers Center on Public Security[3]. Following the RTM analysis in each city, each Police Department developed an intervention strategy that targeted the spatial influences of select significant risk factors. The Police Department also worked with the research team in the selection of target areas for the intervention. In evaluating the intervention, statistical comparisons were made to equivalent control areas locally within each city. Control areas were matched to treatment areas through Propensity Score Matching (PSM). Interventions in each city lasted approximately 3 months, and were implemented in 2013 and/or 2014. The post-intervention period was 90 days (3 months).

General Findings:

Q: Do RTM outputs inform crime intervention planning and policing activities in ways that result in significant crime reductions in targeted areas?

A: Yes. Results across all study settings allow for a general conclusion that certain actions performed by police and intended to mitigate the spatial influence of risky features at high-risk places results in both short- and long-term crime reductions. RTM enabled police to make informed decisions and develop strategies about where to allocate resources and what to do when they got there. Spatial information produced through RTM to select target areas, develop place-based risk reduction strategies, and deploy resources was applied to a variety of crime types and customized for different settings in measured, transparent and sustainable ways. Crime reductions were best achieved by police with a concerted and consistent application of intervention activities geared toward mitigating the spatial influence of crime attractors at the high-risk places within a jurisdiction.

Colorado Springs

Risk Terrain Modeling Analysis:

The Colorado Springs Police Department (CSPD) identified Motor Vehicle Theft as their priority crime. A Risk Terrain Model was found that contains 6 risk factors (out of 19 tested): Disorder Calls for Service (RRV[4]=5.61), Multifamily Housing Units (RRV=2.75), Foreclosures (RRV=2.64), Parks (RRV=1.76), Sit-down Restaurants (RRV=1.51), and Commercial Zoning (RRV=1.37). Highest risk places[5] have 48 times greater likelihood of crime than some other locations. Conjunctive Analysis of Risk Factor Configurations (CARFC) found that the highest risk behavior settings[6] for Motor Vehicle Theft cover about 4% of the study area and account for nearly 43% of all crime incidents.

Risk-Based Intervention:

To reflect the RTM findings CSPD designed their intervention strategy with an array of activities performed by various CSPD units for the purpose of mitigating disorder problems in the target area: Code Enforcement property inspections, Community Service Officer Neighborhood Cleanups, Community Meetings, Proactive Police Enforcement against disorder offenses, Proactive Traffic Enforcement, and the deployment of License Plate Recognition (LPR) devices for the purpose of identifying stolen Motor Vehicles in the target area.

- A Motor Vehicle Theft reduction of 33% was achieved in the target area compared to the control area during in the post-intervention period. There was a slight diffusion of benefits.
- At the micro level, "code enforcement" was associated with reduced levels of Motor Vehicle Theft throughout the target area ($p<0.01$). "Code enforcement" activities have an exceptionally strong and significant crime reduction benefit at high-risk places ($p<0.01$).

Colorado Springs Summary: The cumulative findings suggest that CSPD's risk-based intervention effectively addressed Motor Vehicle Theft. CSPD's targeting of disorder incidents was an effective crime control strategy. The micro-level analysis suggests that code enforcement focused at micro-level high-risk places is a particularly promising tactic.

Newark

Risk Terrain Modeling Analysis:

The Newark Police Department (NPD) identified Gun Violence as their priority crime. A Risk Terrain Model was found that contains 11 risk factors (out of 17 tested): Narcotics Arrests (RRV=3.53), Foreclosures (RRV=3.36), Restaurants (RRV=2.76), Gas Stations (RRV=2.54), Convenience Stores (RRV=2.32), Food Take Outs (RRV=2.19), Bars (RRV=2.01), Abandoned Properties (1.43), Schools (RRV=1.38), Liquor Stores (RRV=1.34), and Problem Housing (RRV=1.34). Highest risk places have 58 times greater likelihood of crime than some other locations. CARFC found that the highest risk behavior settings for Gun Violence cover about 5% of the study area and account for nearly 30% of all crime incidents.

Risk-Based Intervention:

To reflect the RTM findings, NPD designed their intervention strategies to generate checks and manager contacts at three business types: Restaurants, Food Take Outs, and Gas Stations. Each day during the intervention, a task force comprised of 3 officers, under the supervision of a Lieutenant, visited businesses located within the target area. Upon visiting the business, officers were required to meet with the on-duty manger and have them sign the sheet, to ensure that proper contact was established.

rutgerscps.org

- A Gun Violence reduction of approximately 35% was achieved in the target area compared to the control area during the post-intervention period. There was a slight diffusion of benefits.
- At the micro level, the intervention activities were associated with a reduction of Gun Violence within the portions of the target area identified as high-risk. The reduction approached statistical significance ($p=0.06$).

Newark Summary: The NPD task force's intervention activities were a promising approach to gun violence. The strategy generated a large reduction of gun violence, and had a particularly great impact at high-risk portions of the target area. Newark's outcome evaluation was inherently an assessment of the use of a "task force" as well as the "intervention actions" performed by the task force. Ultimately, significant crime reductions can be achieved when a task force consistently and thoughtfully implements intervention activities at high-risk places.

Kansas City

Risk Terrain Modeling Analysis:

The Kansas City Police Department (KCPD) identified Aggravated Violence as their priority crime: all shooting incidents (hits and homicides), aggravated assault (with a firearm), and street robbery (with and without a weapon). A significant Risk Terrain Model was found that contains 15 risk factors (out of 21 tested): Bus Stops (RRV=3.38), Weapon Offending Parolees and Probationers (RRV=3.20), Suspicious Person with a Weapon Calls-for-service (RRV=2.43), Variety Stores (RRV=2.28), Packaged Liquor Stores (RRV=2.28), Hotels (RRV=2.27), Fast Food Restaurants (RRV=2.18), Drug Markets (RRV=2.11), Bars (RRV=2.05), Rental Halls (RRV=1.61), Restaurants (RRV=1.41), Convenience Stores (RRV=1.41), Grocery Stores (RRV=1.28), Foreclosures (RRV=1.27), Liquor Licensed Retailers (RRV=1.24). Highest risk places have 46 times greater likelihood of crime than some other locations. CARFC found that the highest risk behavior settings for Aggravated Violence cover about 4% of the study area and account for nearly 38% of all crime incidents.

Risk-Based Intervention:

To reflect the RTM findings, KCPD designed their intervention strategies to address nightclubs, suspicious person with a weapon calls-for-service, weapon offending parolees and probationers, drug sales, packaged liquor stores, and liquor licensed retailers[7]. An array of activities intended to mitigate the spatial influences of these risk factors, enhance community awareness, and deter motivated offenders was conducted by various KCPD units and city officials in the target area: Code Enforcement, Directed Patrols, Licensing and Inspection checks, meet-and-greets with known offenders juxtaposed with social service referrals/support, CPTED inspections, Pedestrian Checks, Area Presence, Residence Checks, Traffic Violations, and Building Checks. A new protocol for dispatching officers to certain calls-for-service locations was also enacted.

- Aggravated Violence decreased by 12% in the target area compared to the control area during the post-intervention period, but the findings did not achieve statistical significance.
- At the micro level, and in the during-intervention period, Pedestrian Checks, Area Presence, and Residence Checks were each associated with lower levels of Aggravated Violence throughout the entirety of the target area. In the post-intervention period, Building Checks conducted within high-risk areas were associated with reduced crime levels.

Kansas City Summary: RTM enabled Kansas City police officials to make decisions about where to allocate resources and what to do when they got there in order to suppress crime in the short-term and reduce crime occurrence over the long-term. Intervention activities affect crime differently over varying times and places. Synthesizing results from the micro level analyses, it can be generally concluded that "pedestrian checks", "directed patrol", and "knock-and-talks" have the greatest impact on reducing crime among all places within

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the target areas when sustained, whereas longer-term crime reduction benefits at high-risk places are best achieved via "building checks".

Glendale
Risk Terrain Modeling Analysis:
The Glendale Police Department (GPD) identified Robbery as their priority crime. A Risk Terrain Model was found that contains 7 risk factors (out of 11 tested): Drug-related Calls for Service (RRV=15.56), Convenience Stores (RRV=2.88), Take Out Restaurants (RRV=2.54), Apartment Complexes (RRV=2.53), Gang Member Residences (RRV=2.41), Liquor Stores (RRV=2.30), and Bars (RRV=2.19). Highest risk places have 58 times greater likelihood of crime than some other locations. CARFC found that the highest risk behavior settings for Robbery cover about 1% of the study area and account for nearly 17% of all crime incidents.

Risk-Based Intervention:
To reflect the RTM findings, GPD designed their intervention strategy to address all 7 risk factors. The activities included Directed Patrols, Flyer Distribution, Community Meetings and Engagement Activities, Proactive Stops, and Proactive Arrests.

- Robbery decreased by 42% in the target area compared to the control area during the intervention period. There was a very strong diffusion of benefits effect.
- At the micro level, and in the during-intervention period, Directed Patrols were associated with lower levels of Robbery. Flyer Distribution activities were associated with fewer Robberies in the post-intervention period, with the reduction approaching statistical significance (p=0.09).

Glendale Summary: The intervention produced a statistically significant reduction of Robbery throughout the target area during the intervention period. In addition, there was a diffusion of benefits beyond the targeted area. "Directed patrol" had the greatest impact on reducing crime among all micro-level places within the target areas during the intervention period, whereas longer-term crime reduction benefits were best achieved via "flyer distribution".

Chicago
Risk Terrain Modeling Analysis:
The Chicago Police Department (CPD) identified Shootings as their priority crime. A Risk Terrain Model was found that contains 10 risk factors (out of 15 tested): Foreclosures (RRV=5.38), Problem Buildings (RRV=3.72), Gang Hotspots (RRV=2.86), Laundromats (RRV=2.27), Liquor Stores (RRV=1.92), Gas Stations (RRV=1.65), 311 Lights Out Calls (RRV=1.41), Schools (RRV=1.35), Bus Stops (RRV=1.33), Bars (RRV=1.28). Highest risk places have 76 times greater likelihood of crime than some other locations. CARFC found that the highest risk behavior settings[6] for Shootings cover about 15% of the study area and account for nearly 56% of all crime incidents.

Risk-based Intervention:
To reflect the RTM findings the CPD designed an intervention strategy that focused on Foreclosures and Problem Buildings. The strategy entailed the CPD working in partnership with other City of Chicago departments to conduct site visits of known problem properties throughout the city to improve conditions conducive to crime and, when necessary, issue citations for code violations. City agencies also sought to work with private lenders to address the broader scope of the foreclosure crisis.

- A process evaluation found that CPD could not manage to collect measurement data in a systematic or coordinated way to allow for adequate evaluations of outcomes. Cumulative totals of building inspections and citations were 280 and 24, respectively. But CPD was unable to provide incident-specific information including the precise date, time, and location of each action. Therefore, we were unable to complete an outcome evaluation of CPD's intervention[9].

Endnotes

[1] Originally, 6 cities were proposed as study settings for interventions. However, Arlington, TX withdrew from the study early on due to excessive turnover of personnel within the department.
[2] Using then-current data from calendar year 2012
[3] www.rutgerscps.org
[4] Relative Risk Value (RRV)
[5] Places with risk values greater than 2 standard deviations above the mean risk value, according to the risk terrain map.
[6] The behavior settings with a relative frequency of crime (RFC) above the mean
[7] "Packaged liquor stores" refer to businesses whose primary purpose is to sell liquor. "Liquor licensed retailers" are facilities that are in business to sell other items, but also sell liquor, such as convenience stores, grocery stores, etc.
[8] The behavior settings with a relative frequency of crime (RFC) above the mean
[9] It should be noted that during this project, there were mayoral elections (and subsequent run-off elections), internal transfers/promotions of police personnel, and multiple other research projects (unaffiliated with ours) that may have strained CPD's data management resources.